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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

COVERS RICHEST GOLD AREA IN CALIFORNIA

This paper gives your complete coverage of all local happenings. If you want to read about your friends, your neighbors, read The Nugget.

Vol. 17, No. 75. The County Seat Paper NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA The Gold Center THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1943.

Thinking. Out Loud

The Engineering and Mining Journal presents a new problem:

Believing that the mineral resources of the United States are a public asset and should not be privately exploited, officials of the General Land Office propose to extend the present Leasing Act to include all mineral deposits. Before taking action these officials want to know what the industry thinks about the proposal. At their request, Engineering and Mining Journal presents an outline of the plan, its advantages and disadvantages.

Review of Federal Policies

For background purposes let's review briefly the federal policies for exploitation of mineral deposits on the public domain.

From 1785 to 1846 the policy of the United States as to minerals on the public lands was one of reservation and lease. Typical was the reservation of a million acres of land supposed to contain lead and other minerals. In 1846 congress authorized the sale of these lands because the leasing was unprofitable to the government and unsatisfactory to lessees. The cost of administration was reportedly more than four times the revenue.

Discovery of gold in California in 1849 led to further change in policy and law. In the absence of governmental organization and federal law, local customs grew up by common consent of miners, and governed the disposition of mining claims. Those customs were ultimately recognized by courts and legislatures. Finally in 1866, congress recognized and validated rights acquired in accordance with such local customs and provided that mineral lands of the public domain should be free and open to exploration, accupation, and acquisition by conforming with established practice. The principle of sale and purchase was extended in 1870-72 to mineral lands at the nominal price of $2.50 per acre for placer claims and $5 per acre for lode claims.

The leasing system was revived by congress in 1914 with respect to coal in Alaska and in 1917 for potash on all public lands of the United States. In 1920 the general leasing law was passed.

Provisions of the Leasing Act

The Leasing Act of 1920 is the most recent limitation on the free exploitation of the country's mineral resources. It relates only to deposits of coal, oil, oil shale, phosphates and sodium compounds on lands owned or acquired by the United States. Prospecting permit to search for these minerals on public lands (except for phosphates and ail shale) must be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior. He also has authority to award leases for the mining of such deposits on payment of specified royalties to the government.

By contrast, mineral deposits on the public domain, other than those covered by the Leasing Act, are still open to prospectors who may stake claims on their discoveries and record them in a county office. These claims may be held indefinitely by performing annual assessment work, or title may be acquired, and the deposits exploited privately without payment of royalty.

Clean-up Bills

When the Leasing Act was passed it did not affect the vadidity of existing claims on deposits of the minerals thereby controlled, which had been filed by prospectors in the customary manner. But because these claims were recorded in a county office, and not with a federal agency, the government has never known how many such claims were recorded, nor where they are.

The first step therefore in the proposed program of the General Land Office regarding mineral lands is to clear the record on these old claims on deposits of oil, oil shale, gas, phosphates, sodium salts and potash. This is the purpose of companion bills, H. R. 2938 and S. 1139, currently introduced in congress.

(Continued on Page Three)

SUPT. KJORLIE OUTLINES GOALS FOR SCHOOL TEACHING STAFF

In view of war conditions, the following letter addressed to members of the school faculty by H. E. Kjorlie, superintendent, should prove of interest not only to the parents of children but to all members of the community. It follows:

"The school year of 1942-43 and those to follow will challenge the best thinking and best efforts of all of us. More than ever before we will need to have definite objectives continually before us if we are to do the job in as thorough a manner as that expected of us. We must all accept the challenge to do the job to the best of our ability and to do it with the materials we have at hand.

"I would like every teacher, from the first grade through the twelfth, to accept the following as the educational objectives for the Nevada City Schools for the school year 1943-44. Review these objectives frequently, acquaint the pupils as well as the parents with them, and execute the objectives to the best of your ability and in a manner adaptable to each child under your guidance. How these objectives are to be carried out on the various grade levels is each teacher's responsibility. From time to time our faculty meetings will be used to discuss methods and procedures regarding these objectives and courses of study and lesson plan should at all times reflect them. When a teacher has a clear vision of this ultimate goal and of immediate objectives, he finds methods constantly emerging and finds himself weaving his vision into studies and activities in unexpected ways. The objectives are:

"1 A thorough understanding of the fundamentals of mathematics, English and reading.

"2 The development of each pupil's mental and physical health up to his own capability.

"3 The development of an understanding and appreciation of global geography.

"4 The development of an understanding of the requirements for making good fathers and mothers, good neighbors and efficient citizens.

"5 The development of an understanding of a world in which all nations work together intelligently, wisely and harmoniously.

"While the first four objectives are as worthy of amplification as the fifth, and will be discussed in our faculty meetings, the last because of its timeliness is herewith discussed at some length. The suggestions are made as a beginning point in the development of the fifth objective. Suggestions from pupils, parents and teachers are asked for and desired. At all times remember that the school progam is the result of democratic and cooperative action.

"Moral training goes beyond teaching the basic virtues as applied between neighbors, and reaches out to the application of these principles to all dealings between nations. The ultimate goal which must be clearly visualized, is a world in which all nations are working together intelligently, wisely and harmoniously toward higher and higher physical, intellectual and moral standards, with equal opportunity for all. Some of the immediate objectives pointing to this goal, as stressed by the United States Office of Education are:

1 Knowledge of other peoples, their ideals, traditions, religion, education, government, industries, home life, their needs, desires, rights, aspirations and problems.

"Such knowledge will lead to greater tolerance, a sympathetic understanding and a friendly attitude.

2 "Closely connected with the accumulation of knowledge is the dedevelopment of esteem for all that is best in any nation and a lively appreciation of interdependence, not only in matters of physical necessities, but in education, art, science and all matters of intellectual and moral culture. Such esteem leads to a genuine liking for people of race, color, and background different from our own.

"3 Training to look fairly on all sides of every question and to insist as stubbornly on the rights of others as on our own.

"4 Making clear that sacrifice of immediate personal or national advantage for the general good of the world is a profitable investment for ourselves; that world friendship and cooperation is the best method of conducting world affairs for the good of each nation.

"5 Development of a sense of responsibility as world citizens.

SUGGESTED METHODS

"In the kindergarten and lower grades, we find such methods as these suggested:

"Place upon the blackboard the sentence, 'We want all the children in the world to be as happy as we are.' With this as a center of thought work toward the first two objectives, knowledge and appreciation.

"Through pictures, stories, games, songs, little dramas, make the children feel acquainted with children in foreign lands. With a little careful thought almost any course may be adapted to the purpose of leading them to feel themselves a part of a friendly world.

"A lasting impression may be made through a friendly geography lesson based on a Chinese fan or a can of tea.

"Avoid giving little children facts which prejudice them against any other nation. When they are old enough to talk of war let their first deep impression be that we fight, not to destroy people, but to destroy what harms people.

"Activities such as dressing dolls in foreign costumes, making scrapbooks of foreign scenes, collecting curios, make for friendship.

"Earliest impressions are lasting. In the kindergarten and lower grades, while knowledge has its value, the important object is to create a sense of friendliness with the world which will endure for a life-time.

Monday—Intermediate and high school grades concluded in issue of September 27.

HUNTERS FIND PLENTY OF FAT BUCKS IN HILLS

"Must have been a lot of gas saving, during the last month or two," remarked a deputy sheriff who has noted license plates from Southern California, the bay area, and from Nevada and states east on the cars of army of deer hunters who come to Nevada County for their annual sally against the bucks.

Local hunters, it is agreed have a little the best of the deal, since they have a more intimate knowledge of likely spots where deer may be found. Justice of the Peace Charles Morehouse, his son Charles, and two grandsons, 11 and 15 years of age, all came down from the high hills east of Portola with a deer apiece.

Judge Morehouse said he had not only to shoot his deer but to drive it out of the brush first, without help. It was a fine four pointer. His grandsons bowled over a three and a four pointer. His son shot a three pointer. There were nine in the hunting party. The judge states that his grandsons have hunted deer since they were nine years old.

Joseph Kneebone, also of Grass Valley, not only brought home a fat buck, but also a basket full of 10-inch trout.

Harold Coombs and Paul Falconi each knocked over a four pointer Monday, both with velvet still on their horns. Tony Falconi, Gene Barberi and Robert Vanzi each got bucks with three points on one side, four on the other.

In the Columbia Hill district, Nevada County Carl Hogan of Oakland, James Fitzgerald of San Francisco, brought down two bucks.

Deputy Sheriff's Wife Kills Deer For Three Men

While her husband, Deputy Sheriff DeSoto, and two hunter companions, beat the brush and ranged through the tough terrain near Dunn's Dam along the Dog Bar Road between Colfax and Ghass Valley, Mrs. DeSoto sat upon a hill under a pine tree with a rifle across her lap. Presently a three pointer buck sauntered across the middle foreground. She shot it and then waited until the tired male hunters showed up to dress it. It was the only buck the party killed on a quiet Sunday afternoon.

CLUB PROPOSED FOR CANDIDATES IN SENATOR RACE

By CLEM WHITAKER

There's a host of would-be charter members waiting and anxious to sign on the dotted line, according to reports along the political Rialto, if somebody will just call the meeting to order and organize The California Association of Candidates for United States Senator in 1944.

The membership roll, in fact, might even rival that of the Native Sons, or the American Legion, if the boys could only get together on a slate of officers and a few matters of procedure.

One of the points in dispute, admits State Railroad Commissioner Justus Craemer, who is an active advocate of the proposed association. is the question of who would be president. In a group of such ambitious men, that's a problem, but even that isn't the real stickler.

The rock on which all organization plans have foundered, it appears is the point of who is to be treasurer! The candidates, one and all, even including the incumbent, Senator Sheridan Downey, are willing to grant one of their rivals the right to be president of the organization, if, in exchange, they are given the right to handle the funds for the group.

But as there seems to be a hopeless deadlock on that situation, let's take a look, anyway, at the prospective members of the organization that can't get organized—The Candidates for United State Senator in 1944.

Here they are, with apologies made in advance if the linotype operator can't get all the names in the column:

The incumbent, Senator Downey, who has the distinction of having more opponents than there are memmembers in the United States Senate. Mr. Downey is a Democrat, supporting President Roosevelt for a fourth term.

Railroad Commissioner Publisher Justus Craemer, of Orange, one of the best GOP bets.

Lieutenant Governor Fred Houser, who might run, but probably won't, as his present office may well be a stepping stone to the governorship if Governor Warren should seek higher honors.

Ex-Governor Culbert L. Olson and Ex-Lieutenant Governor Ellis E. Patterson, who didn't get along too well when they held their respective offices—and who may end up campaigning against each other and against the erstwhile third man on their one-time ticket, Senator Downey.

State Senator Jack Tenney of Los Angeles, a Derocrat, who achieved considerable prominence exposing subversive activities.

Dr. Walter Dexter, State school chief.

Speaker of the Assembly Charley Lyon suave and able, and a veteran of 27 years in the legislature.

Superior Judge Goodwin J. Knight of Los Angeles.

Ray Haight, Los Angeles attorney and one time Progressive candidate for governor.

Congressman John Costello of Hollywood; Congressman Harry Sheppard, who represents Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties, and Byron Scott, an ex-congressman now on the War Production Board.

Editor's Note: Because of the shortage of white paper, we can't print any more!

Grass Valley Hunters Bring Home the Bucks

Gene Johnson, special deputy sheriff, shot a crossbred buck, blacktail and mule, near Lake City, Nevada County, The buck dressed 190 pounds.

Policeman Jack Richlin killed his first deer in 15 years of hunting along the McCourtney Road. He shot it in an old woods road and all he had to do was to back his pick-up in and load the deer.

Stanley Mitchell, on the staff of Holmes Funeral Home, killed a six pointer weighing 210 pounds, 20 miles west of Grass Valley. Two smaller bucks were killed by other members of his party.

WARNS AGAINST FARM LAND BOOM

"Reports to Federal Land Bank of Berkeley of sales of vineyards and farms in California at fantastic figures do not necessarily indicate that there is a general speculative boom in fruit and special crop lands," said Willard D. Ellis, president of the Federal Land Bank of Berkeley.

"Many of the reports are reminiscent of the gambling days of the Mississippi Bubble and the speculative land orgy in farm lands in 1919-21 over the United States. Newspapers are carrying an increasing number of stories recording sales of farms at greatly advanced prices. It was this sort of thing—wash sales and exciting stories of money to be made quickly in gambling in farm lands—that touched off the boom in 1919.

"People who expect to get rich quickly by purchasing farm land at prices reflecting the temporary present high incomes may live to regret their actions," continued Mr. Ellis. "The Federal Land Bank of Berkeley, in its loaning operations, will not follow the market and base its loans upon fictitious or fantastic values. It will continue to adhere to sound basic principles of evaluating the farms or ranches according to what those properties will earn over a series of years.

"Right now," Ellis said, "we are in a period of free flowing money and many people, particularly those who have profited by the war, have more funds than they ever had before. Some, unfortunately, do not know what to do with it. One of the wisest things is to retire their debts when burdensome, and buy War Bonds with the surplus. If their debts are not likely to bother them, all of their surplus should be put into war bonds. This war is more serious than many people think. Because we are so far removed at present from the actual shooting, we tend to forget its seriousness.

"Over the United States as a whole, farm land prices advanced last year about nine per cent which was considerably more rapid than for the two previous years," Ellis continued. "The average value per acre over the country is not far from that of the years 1909-12. In certain areas undoubtedly speculation is going on, and some farms have been sold two or three times in the last six months. These areas are frequently near big industrial plants—mostly war plants—where money is flowing freely. Many people are putting their funds into farms. This has stimulated the demand considerably, and at the same time has advanced prices. If prices go too high and get out of hand, those who invest with the idea of hedging against future inflation are very likely to be holding the bag, for if land values are capitalized at too high a level, they cannot earn dividends over the long pull and are sure to fall again. Speculators will find it smarter to pay their debts or put the money into war bonds."

Earl Crabbe Heads Placer Jr. Cadets

According to an announcement made today by Harold E. Chastain, district superintendent of the Placer High School and Junior College, Earl R. Crabbe, the new commandant of Cadets, has been named by the Adjustant General of the State of California, Ray W. Hays, as a captain in the California National Guard. Captain Crbbe recently attended a school for instructors of California high school cadets corps at the University of California at Los Angeles. The Placer cadet corps plans on an intensive ranger-commando course for all boys who wish to specialize in this training. For other boys in the high school and junior college a less intensive course with more emphasis on physical fitness and basic military tactics will be given for one semester.

Captain Crabbe is a veteran of World War I and was a former officer in the California State Guard. He is Dean of Men in the Placer Junior College and has coached athletics in the Placer institutions for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Luchien, brother and sister in law of Franc Luchien, high school director of instrumental music, have arrived in Nevada City and hope to make their home here.

LIVING COSTS DROP 1 PERCENT

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Mid-summer factory employment in California was 1,127,000, or about 30 per cent higher, than a year ago and factory payrolls were 49 per cent larger than during the same period of 1842, according to the current report of economic conditions issued by the Research Department of the California State Chamber of Commerce.

As compared with the pre war year of 1940, factory payrolls are 406 per cent higher. Average weekly earnings have increased about 17 per cent as compared with last year.

Employment in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries reached their peak in March of this year, after a period of rapid expansion, and since that date there has been no material change. Employment gains, however, have been registered in the iron and steel, non-ferruous metal, electrical and other machinery industries, and in the rubber and chemical industries. Food canneries, lumber mills, cement and clay products plants are operating at levels substantially below last year.

War contracts in California awarded during the first four months of this year totaled $1,526,472,000 for approximately 7.5 per cent of the national totals. Since June 1940, the cumulative average of such contracts has been 10 per cent of the national total, indicating a slackening in contract awards in this area as compared to the other sections of the country.

A drop of 1 per cent from June to July in the cost of living index for wage earners families in metropolitan areas is attributed principally to a 3 per cent decrease in the cost of food. Living costs in the San Francisco bay area were about 7.7 per cent higher than a year ago and in Los Angeles are about 4.2 per cent higher.

Department store sales for 88 department stores in the first seven months of this year were 26 per cent more than for the same period of last year, June sales of 2,849 independent retail stores of the state were 36 per cent greater than for the corresponding months of 1942.

California farmers and livestock producers received $479,000,000 in gross payment for their products during the first five months of this year or nearly 42 per cent more than for the same months last year. For the United States as a whole the increase was 36 per cent. Cash farm income from crops was 57 per cent more during these five months as compared to the same months of last year; and cash farm income from livestock and livestock products increased 23 per cent.

Lowell Arbogast Heads Nevada County Association

At the annual reunion of Nevada County residents in Mosswood Park, Oakland, last Sunday, Lowell Arbogast, son of Fred L. Arbogast, formerly of Nevada City, one of the founders of the organization, was chosen president. Miss Sadie Clausson former resident of Grass Valley, was elected secretary, and W. T. Jenkins, also of a Grass Valley family, was chosen treasurer.

Mrs. Annie Haynie, retiring president, presided at the meeting Sunday, which was the 27th consecutive annual meeting of the organization.

Arson Charges Dismissed; Vagrancy Substituted

At the preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Charles Morehouse Tuesday the charge against Archie Fairholm, whose wife had complained he had attempted to set fire the Sunset Club where the couple live, was dismissed. Fairholm pleaded guilty to vagrancy. He was sentencsed to 6 months in jail, the sentence suspended, and was placed on probation for two years. Evidence indicated that Fairholm had been intoxicated at the time he was alleged to have attempted arson.

HARRY GEORGE WILL FILED

The will of John Henry George, known to his friends as Harry George, was filed yesterday for probate, by his widow, Mrs. Florence L. George and her brother, Henry Francis Ford, named as executors in the will. Property worth $28,925 is bequeathed to several legatees. Lynne Kelly is attorney for the estate.

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H. M. LEETE - - - - - - Editor and P.

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EDUCATION COMES FIRST

The end of the summer vacation brings the schools squarely up against a stickler posed by thousands of youngsters who would prefer to continue working at high wages in industry than go back to school.

With war work boosting wages to new peaks, many teenage youngsters are earning more money than they dreamed existed before this year. They have been performing adult tasks well, and earning adult pay. And as a consequence, many are feeling almost too big for their boots, much as some of their highly paid elders do.

The problem of getting the boys and girls back to school is complicated by the fact that youngsters naturally think in terms of lofty aspiration and slight experience rather than in terms of reason. Parental assurance that education will create earning power for them in the future far in excess of what they temporarily earn in war time falls flat on the ears of the youngsters jingling money in their pockets now.

The situation calls for firmness on the part of parents and schol authorities. As Miss Mary B. Perry, Western child labor consultant of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor says: "We are fighting this war for our children, not asking them to fight it for us."

Valuable as are the contributions of school age boys and girls in war work, for their own welfare and that of the nation, their education must come first.

AN IMPROVED OUTLOOK

Although the peak of the harvest season is still ahead, it seems apparent now that the dire forebodings of harvest labor shortage which were current at the beginning of the season will not be realized. and, that, on the contrary, the supply of farm labor will be adequate to get in the crops with hardly any loss.

The San Francisco Wartime Harvest Council, which established many harvest camps and planned for the mobilization of San Francisco harvest volunteers, has attempted to analyze this unexpected change in the outlook and concluded it is probably due to the following factors:

1 Better organization on the part of harvest communities in the utilization of local labor resources.

2 An increased number of migrant laborers attracted by the publicity given the problem, and the comparatively high wages paid for harvest work.

3 Mexican labor which proved more efficient than anticipated.

4 War industry workers emigrating to this state who were unable to find housing sufficiently close to the war plants and drifted into agricultural labor ranks where entire families could work to advantage.

Whatever the cause, we can be thankful for the apparently adequate supply of harvest labor and to those agencies which, in a spirit of preparedness, organized to supply volunteers even though they may not be needed. Food is too powerful a weapon in total war to risk wasting a pound of it.

MORE WAR PRODUCTION NEEDED

American production of war material still is lagging behind the needs of the battlefronts. Frederick C. Crawford, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, joins Army heads to warn that production must increase by a quarter of a billion dollars per month if schedules are to be met.

"We have promised the general staff more than we have been giving them—65 billion dollars worth of war materials this year, twice as much as last year," Crawford said.

The NAM chief revealed that the greatest increase is required in aircraft production, which he said must be stepped up at least forty-five per cent. He blamed failure to meet the schedules on four factors: "Too much individual inefficiency and failure to do the fullest possible day's work; too much labor turnover—too much jumping from job to job for higher wages; an alarming rate of absenteeism in war industries and altogether too many—and I say one is too many—strikes and slowdowns."

The cure for these evils, Crawford pointed out, lies in a better job by both management and government. That cure will be improved on, we think, by all hands, everywhere, pitching in however they can—with their eyes on the bitter struggle in Italy and the realization that final victory still is far distant. Before it is won many more American boys will have given their lives—some because of the home front failure to meet production goals.

SHANGHAIING FARM LABOR

A Gilroy rancher, who allegedly reverted to the tactics of shipmasters of long ago to obtain labor, recently was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for labor piracy. He was accused of shanghaiing thirteen Mexican farm laborers from an adjoining ranch and of holding off three immigration inspectors with a shotgun.

The incident illustrates better than the reams of words already written on the subject, the shortage of farm labor in California.

The solution to the problem, of course, is not the one reached by the Gilroy rancher. But it does serve to point up the seriousness of our critical farm labor shortage—and the vital need for constructive government action to relieve it. No farmer wants to "kidnap" farm workers to get his crops in, but the truth of the matter is that war factories and the draft drained away the farmer's labor supply until he was almost desperate enough to take any steps to save his crops.

THE MASTER KEY

COUNTY BOUNDARIES EBBED AND FLOWED IN CALIFORNIA

Editor's Note: California county boundaries, far from being stationary, have ebbed and flowed through the years. Old maps and records yield many surprising facts about them. Much of this odd and little known data, interesting to California newcomers and old residents alike, has been compiled by the San Francisco Regional Service Committee in a series of articles of which this is the eleventh.

It is sometimes erreously stated that Los Angeles County in its original form took in most of Southern California. On the contrary, this county, one of three into which Southern California was divided when California entered the Union in 1850, was smaller than it is now, dwarfed by enormous San Diego County, which extended east to the Colorado River and north to the Nevada border, including all of present San Diego, Riverside, Imperial and San Bernardino Counties.

However, boundary changes occurred in 1851 which made Los Angeles for a time the largest county in the state. The territory now embraced within San Bernardino county was detached from San Diego and given to Los Angeles, which as a result extended from the Pacific Coast to the Colorado River and Nevada.

But that lasted only until 1853, when San Bernardino was detached from Los Angeles again and given an independent existence. Los Angeles lost more territory in 1866 when Kern County was organized taking its whole southeastern half from Los Angeles and the rest from Tulare County. Organization of Orange County in 1889 completed the reduction of Los Angeles to its present size.

Los Angeles originally was bounded by San Diego, Mariposa and Santa Barbara Counties, none of which are its neighbors today. The northeastern area of present Los Angeles County once was a part of Mariposa County, now hundreds of miles away in the mountains, and two widely separated bits of former Santa Barbara County are now a part of Los Angeles County, one in the north central section and one on the coast.

The Southern California Counties differ markedly from the rest of the state in that every county still has the county seat it had when first organized. It is a rare northern or mountain county which has not changed its seat of government several times.

Next: San Diego Shrinks.

TWO FINED $25 EACH

Louis T. Cedarholm and Russell E. Hess, deer hunters from Sacramento, were yesterday fined by Justice of the Peace George Gildersleeve $25 each for smoking in prohibited areas in Tahoe National Forest.

GIFTS FOR BOYS AT FRONT SHOULD BE SENT NOW

By LEONE BAXTER

It isn't only their own time fables that Hitler and Tojo have knocked galley west in the see saw of their murderous advances and ignominous retreats.

The war has tipped the time tables of all the world askew. Across the seas the parachuting flares hanging over bomb pocked cities have turned night into day, and the flaming bursts of the big guns have lighted up the country sides bright as a July noon.

On this side of the globe, in the war industry centers, night traffic on streets, highways and rails is just as heavy as in daylight hours. Restaurants and sandwich counters are just as crowded at midnight as at mid-day. Movies are packed for the 2 a. m. shows by people who used to be sleeping at that hour, and the men and women office bound at 9 in the morning elbow through long lineups at the morning matinees.

All clocks are turned ahead to pack more war borne activity into the crowded hours, while weekends and holidays might as well be mid-week work days.

And in September three months ahead of schedule, the Christmas season is with us!

When the mail call sounds at the weary outposts, when eager young fighters gather round the sergeant handing out letters from home and listen for their names to be called, too many brave youngsters have learned to walk off alone. They've been disappointed, embarrassed and hurt too many times. They don't get mail.

It is unhappy at any time. At Christmas time it's tragic.

So—how many boys in khaki or blue are you adopting this Christmas? It's not too early to wrap up their packages. It's almost too late. Local Red Cross chapters can supply the names of boys who never receive mail from home and who likely will have no Christmas if people here don't step up and give Santa Claus a hand.

The deadline for Christmas mailing to overseas soldiers and WACS is October 15. For sailors, marines, coastal guardsmen and women of those services it's November 1.

The timetable of war has set Christmas shoping up just three months and made it a bit more strenuous, too. But the glad hearts and high spirits of thousands of young Americans who otherwise would be lonely and heartsick without some remembrance from home is a reward well worth the effort.

OUR RECORD OF LONG SERVICE—covering many years in Nevada City and Grass Valley is unquestionabe testimony of our ability as leaders in the field of funeral direction.

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HUNTERS LEARN IN THE HARD WAY TO GUARD FOREST

Out of approximately five hundred deer hunters that enjoyed the sport on the Truckee district the first four days of the season, two learned to better observe national forest regulations respecting camp fires, announced District Ranger L. I. Snider of the Tahoe National Forest.

One was N. P. Johnson, Sacramento railroad shop worker, who left his campfire burning near the Truckee Brockway road. Patrolman Joe Talbot found the fire, which had started to spread to the nearby timber. Johnson paid a fine of $10 in Justice of the Peace Evelyn Bliss' court at Tahoe City on September 18.

The other violator was H. W. Butte, Oakland roofing contractor, who Snider states, was found with a campfire but no permit, shovel, or bucket to use to put out the fire near Martis Creek. Judge C. E. Smith, at Truckee, levied a five dollar bail and allowed Butte to return to work Sunday evening.

The number of deer killed was about normal for this area for the first few days of the season. Many hunters from the Truckee and Lake Tahoe area had to be drafted to fight fire on the Plumas Forest as soldiers were not allowed to go until other sources of labor were exhausted, Snider states that this is one of the chances of hunting during war time.

More hunters have visited this area than many years previous. Many of these hunters have never hunted deer before. A few instances were reported where one hunter put out a campfire left by another. Snider says this cooperation is greatly appreciated during this extremely dry period.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Sunday school at 9:45. Regular class instruction will begin. Boys and girls who did not register last Sunday will be enrolled.

Morning prayer with sermon at 11. Continuing the sermon series on the Ten Commandments, the rector will speak on the Third Commandment.

REV. CEDRIC PORTER, Rector.

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FRANK G. FINNEGAN
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207 North Pine Street
Nevada City, California
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NEVADA CITY

FRATERNAL AND CLUB DIRECTORY

WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUB
Regular meetings the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month, at the Grammar School Auditorium. 2:30 p. m.
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Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at 8 p. m. in Elks Home, Pine St. Phone 108. Visitinw Elks welcome.
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Meets every Tuesday evening at Pythian Castle, 232 Broad Street
Visiting Native Sons welcome.
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OUSTOMAH LODGE, No. 16, I. O. O. F.
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When shopping mention the Nevada City Nugget ads

Advertise in the Nugget for results

Workers in a Michigan refinery fixed up a very low, false door leading to the pay office. On it is inscribed, "You will learn to duck lower if you don't Buy a Bond."

EVERYDAY NEEDS AT

Savings

60c Alka Seltzer	54c
60c Sal Hepatica	49c
$1.15 Absorbine Jr.	97c
70c Sloans Liniment	63c
$1.00 Ironized Yeast	89c
75c Carters Pills	63c
60c Mentholatum	53c
75c Baume Bengue	67c
50c Hexol	43c
$1.00 Hinds Honey and Almond Cream	59c
$1.00 Halo Shampoo	79c
70c Vaseline Hair Tonic	63c
40c Listerine Tooth Powder	33c
50c Ipana Paste	43c
$1.10 Norplex Vit. B. Tabs	98c

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HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED
SEE ME - SEE BETTER
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WE REPAIR
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Lawn Mowers, Locks, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines, Electric Irons, Stoves, in short almost anything that is used around the house or the yard, we can repair.
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BEER WINES, LIQUORS
Delicious Mixed Drinks to Please Every Taste

JOB PRINTING..?
GET YOURS AT
THE NUGGET

THINKING OUT LOUD

(Continued from Page One)

Briefly, these bills provide that the holder of any claim on deposits of the minerals mentioned above, shall within six months after the passage and approval of the bills, file a sworn statement of the existence of such claims. This statement must be filed in the General Land Office in Washington or in a district office, of which there are 22 in the United States west of the 100th Meridian and 3 in Alaska. (Denver, Colo., is about on the 105th Meridian.)

Failure to file an affidavit in due form will render the claim null and void, and will terminate all rights and interests of the claimant. Even if the required statement is filed, the validity of the claim will still be open to inquiry by the Secretary of the Interior. The bills contain other requirements, but their general purport is to clear the records so that the federal government may have full information about mineral lands covered by the Leasing Act of 1920.

Federal Recording of Claims

Another matter that looms large in the official mind of the General Land Office is the fact that the federal government has no knowledge of all the mineral claims that have been staked on the public domain. Under established custom these claims are filed in a County Recorders office and are not a matter of federal record. The government, therefore, does not know what claims have been recorded nor where; nor does it know whether they have been abandoned or are still valid by compliance with the requirements for annual assessment work. Only when the claims are patented does the government know of their exact status.

In order to remedy this condition the General Land Office is proposing to sponsor a bill to require the federal registration of all mineral claims, either in the office at Washington or in one of the district offices previously mentioned.

On this point the Planning Committee for Mineral Policy said in 1937:

"So far as any requirements of the (present) system are concerned, the federal government does not know what mineral resources in the public domain are still public property and what are covered by valid claims which any court must recognize. Such a situation under modern conditions in a well developed region is an anachronism. Under it the government cannot function effectively as a trustee of the national resources."

Extension of Leasing Act

The most radical step in the proposed program of the General Land Office is the extension of the provisions of the present Leasing Act to include all mineral deposits —ferrous and non-ferrous, metallic and non-metallic. No bill embodying this proposal has yet been drawn, but if such a bill were passed and approved it would mean (a) all mineral land would be withdrawn from entry according to present practice, (b) prospectors would have to get a permit from the federal government to search for minerals on the public domain and (c) new mines would be developed and operated only under lease and royalty arrangement with the Secretary of the Interior.

Of all the items in the proposed program of the General Land Office this extension of the leasing principle involves the most radical departure from present practice. It is based on the philosophy that the mineral resources of the United States are a public asset and should not be privately exploited. The idea is neither new nor exclusive with the General Land Office. It was expressed by the Planning Committee for Mineral Policy in its report to the National Resources Board in June, 1937, the committee stated:

"Future mining development should be provided for by an extension of the leasing principle, though probably in much simplified form, to all publicly owned mineral deposits in the United States proper. Moreover, if legally practicable, any new enactment should provide that within a reasonable period all holders of claims then extant should be required either to apply for patent under the old law or for a lease under the new law. By this process existing rights will become a matter of government record. Thus the present chaotic condition will gradually be cleared up and the government will be in a position to function effectively as the administrator of all the public mineral resources."

More recently, however, Mr. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, expressed his views on the development of mineral resources on the public lands, in hearings on Senate Resolution 53 held in Washington, July 23, 1941. In the course of an extensive statement he summarized his opinions as follows:

"Amendments to the mining laws should be made (a) to broaden the coverage of the mineral leasing principle as opposed to the system of lode and placer claims, (b) to require the recording of outstanding mining claims in the General Land Office, and to require annual report on assessment work on such claims, and (c) to bring lands acquired by various federal government agencies under the same mining laws as govern lands of the public domain."

Advantages and Disadvantages

The report of the Planning Committee for Mineral Policy lists some of the possible advantages and disadvantages of federal control of mineral deposits and their exploitation.

In support of the claimed advantages the General Land Office can present a 20 year record of federal administration of the Leasing Act of 1920. In the two decades following its passage more than 110,000 applications for permits and leases were filed, and on June 20, 1940, more than 5000 leases and permits were outstanding, covering more than 5,000,000 acres. Revenues for 20 years amounted to $121,553,000.

In opposition to this record the metal mining industry can point to the important role of individual incentive in discovering and developing the country's mineral resources which might conceivably be less than under the controls of the leasing system than under established custom. It can also be argued that the methods of federal control found suitable for bedded deposits of coal and potash, lakes of sodium compounds, and pools of oil would not be equally applicable to the great variety of lode deposits of the base and precious metals.

Revision of Mining Law

Consistent with the other proposals of the General Land Office regarding mineral deposits on public lands, and assuming their enactment into law, a general revision of the mineral land laws would be in order. As pointed out before, the present laws are the codification of customs and practices that grew up in western mining districts. Obviously they would not be in accord with the proposed new policies of reservation and lease and would have to be revised. This would be a complicated task.

Such in brief, are the thoughts of federal authorities in the Department of the Interior regarding the future discovery and exploitation of the country's mineral resources. Most radical of the proposals is the extension of the policies of the Leasing Act of 1920 to all mineral resources. It is diametrically opposed to present practice and will greatl modify the future conduct of the mining industry.

What does the industry, individually and collectively, think about the program? Engineering and Mining Journal invites your comment.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Advantages

1 Substantial revenues are collected of which the state receives a large share.

2 Conservation is fostered through reduction of waste and encouragement of greater ultimate recovery.

3 Adjustment of rate of production to market needs is aided.

4 Control of monopoly and of harmful price fluctuations is fostered.

5 Care in operation and safety and welfare of workmen can be imposed.

6 Maintenance of reserves of essential minerals can be assured.

Disadvantages

1 Increased government staffs and costs (bureaucracy).

2 Interference with freedom of action of citizens.

3 Danger that government efficiency may be destroyed at any time by the withholding of appropriations necessary to administration.

4 Unstable policies under the changing administrations.

5 Possible political favoritism in administration.

The United States Department of Labor estimated 14,500,000 men will be in search of employment soon after the war ends.

AIR MAJOR TELLS OF CHUTING DOWN IN PITCH DARK

Parachuting to safety through a pitch black African night from a disabled B-25 Billy Mitchell medium bomber was one of the highlights of 48 missions participated in by Major W. L. Nicholls during the African campaign.

Major Nicholls, a navigator whose home is in Birmingham, Ala., where his mother, Mrs. W. L. Nicholls lives at 933 Eighth Ave. West, is now stationed at Mathen Field, Calif., where he is attached to the Navigation School.

Describing the jump that earned him membership in the Caterpillar Club, Major Nicholls said, "We couldn't get our main landing gear down so our pilot gave us the signal to 'hit the silk.' If it hadn't been at night, we might have tried a forced landing, but that was out of the question, so the entire crew jumped.

"Our only casualty was our radioman, who broke his collar bone. I lost my gun and flashlight on the way down, but I hung onto my navigation computer, which was almost irreplaccable over there at that time.

"We dropped about 15 or 20 miles from our base and then walked two or three miles through the desert before we spotted a British patrol, which come over in a truck and picked us up."

Knocking on wood, the major smilingly declared that this was the first—and he hoped the last—time he had bailed out of a plane.

Major Nicholls wears the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters. The medals were awarded to him for his work as a navigator in the African campaign, including the aerial support his squadron gave to the British Eighth Army as it pursued Rommel's forces to ripoli.

Starting in Egypt in August, 1942, Major Nicholls was in a bomber squadron all the way through the conquest of Africa, acting as lead navigator on a number of missions.

An airfield in Tunis was his outfit's target on the most memorable flight Major Nicholls made while serving overseas.

"Our formation had just crossed the enemy lines when the ship flying on our right wing was shot down. Five seconds later the plane on our left wing was hit and went down.

"We were so completely blanketed by ack-ack fire that we couldn't get away from it. Flak was all around us —above us, below us, and on both sides.

"Our radio man got hit in the hip by flak and our bombardier was struck in the face and chest, but both of them displayed plenty of grit and stuck to their posts.

"From the time we started over the enemy lines until we had dropped our bomb load and crossed back over our lines and were subjected to constant ack-ack fire.

"They banged away at us for 30 minutes straight, but we dropped our bomb load right on the target."

The first bombing mission to Tunisia made by Major Nicholls' squadron also sticks in his memory.

Someplace along the way to their target, the airfield at Kairuon, their fighter escort got sidetracked, with the result that the B-25's were on their own when they made the bombing run.

"Fifteen or twenty Nazi fighter planes took off after our dozen Billy Mitchells just as we dropped our bomb load," Major Nicholls said.

"But our formation got about eight of them, including one that the gunner on our ship shot down. They got one of our ships.

"The Nazis followed us for a little ways, but our fighters suddenly showed up and chased them off."

Major Nicholls was high in his praise of the fighter escort that was given them on their bombing missions.

"Most of the time the Nazis couldn't get in at us, our fighter escort was so good," he said.

VITAL STATISTICS

BORN

MYERS—In Nevada City, Nevada County, September 20, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Myers of Grass Valley, a daughter.

LARSON—In Grass Valley, Nevada County, September 16, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Larson, a daughter.

DAVIS—In Grass Valley, Nevada County, September 18, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Davis, a son.

SILVA—In Grass Valley, Nevada County, September 16, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James Silva, a son.

STANOVICH — In Grass Valley, Nevada County, September 15, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stanovich, a son.

FRISBIE — In Grass Valley, Nevada County, September 16, 1943 to Mr. and Mrs. William Frisbie of Nevada City, a son.

KLEIN—In Nevada City, Nevada County, September 19, 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Orville Klein of Camp Beale, a son.

DIVORCE

DEWARD—In Nevada City, September 20, 1943, Everett Leroy Deward from Alma Lee Deward, final decree; grounds, ertreme cruelty.

ARE YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS READY for mailing to men overseas? Above, wives of men who are serving abrbad are rushing the packing of more than eight tons of gifts going from the Bank of America to over 3000 employees now with the armed forces. Each package contains a selection of pocket-size books, playing cards, razor blades, chewing gum, barracks slippers, a sturdy knife, a specially compiled volume of news and pictures of "home happenings" since Pearl Harbor, and a greeting card from A. P. Giannini, founder of the bank.

Packages destined overseas must be mailed before Oct. 15 for Army personnel, and before Nov. 1 for Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Personnel.

WORK PARTY AT PAHATSI

L. H. Reynolds, camping and activities chairman, announces that a work party to close up camp for the season will be held Sunday, October 3rd. Older scouts and scouters, who wish to do a good turn and enjoy several hours in the high Sierras at scout camp, should contact scout headquarters immediately.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

Christian Science Society of Nevada City holds services every Sunday morning in their church, 114 Boulder Street at 11 o'clock.

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Subject of this week's Lesson-Sermon is "Reality."

A Wednesday evening testimonial meeting is held on the first Wednesday of each month at 8 o'clock.

Our reading room at 117 Broad Street is open every day except Sundays and holidays from 2 to 4 p. m.

The public is cordially invited to attend our services and visit the reading room.

PEACE OFFICERS TO MEET

The Nevada-Sierra Peace Officers Association will hold a business meeting tomorrow evening, September 24th, in the sheriff's office. Plans will be considered for the annual buck stew.

SHE STILL HAS
"THE VOICE WITH A SMILE"

War traffic keeps her busier than ever but she manages to keep calm and pleasant.

She still has "The Voice With A Smile" even when the lights are thick on the Long Distance switchboard and the circuits are crowded. Even when she has asked you to—

"Please limit your call to 5 minutes. Others are waiting."

That's to help everybody get better service and you couldn't ask for a better reason than that.

BACK THE ATTACK—with War Bonds
Help win the war with the money you save

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
114 W. MAIN STREET TELEPHONE GRASS VALLEY 600

A BEAUTIFUL FUNERAL—
is a memorial to the departed one. We strive to make each service a fitting tribute. We take responsibility from the bereaved and meticulousl care for every detail. Call us any time day or night.

HOOPER & WEAVER
MORTICIANS — AMBULANCE SERVICE
246 Church Street Grass Valley Telephone 346

WITH OUR BOYS IN GLOBAL WAR

Ray Wilde—

The following V-mail letter was received by Ray Wilde, Sr., of Cottage street, the past week from his son in the South Pacific Islands. His address is HQ. Det. SOS. APO 502. % Postmaster. San Francisco. Ray Wilde, Jr. accompanied the late Congressman H. L. Englebright and wife on his last campaign trip in his district driving their car much of the time.

Hello Dad:

Don't be surprised when you receive this letter because I generally address them to mother. I have gotten quite a few from you lately so I figured you deserve one exclusive. I guess Mom won't mind just this once. I have not received the ballot you sent me so I guess it will be too late to vote for our friend, Mrs. Englebright. Here's hoping she comes out in good shape. She would be a good one for the job believe me. I know, she never lost one argument on her trip.

Here is a good one for which should give you a good laugh. We get our laundry back from the G I laundry once each week and it is not pressed so I straighten it all out and sleep on it the following night and when I get up in the morning it is all pressed and ready to wear down to the office. Not bad for me. I never thought I would be doing that but I have done a lot of things I never figured on before.

Do you remember when I remarked about the chow being so good. Well I can take that all back now. I never saw so much canned willie before in my life. It is undoubtedly due to the trouble of getting it here but we sure hope it gets better soon. You don't go hungry but a good old steak now and then surely comes in handy.

How are you making out with your livestock? You must have quite a bunch by now. We started a good thing when we started that.

Today was the day for the ghost to walk so there will robably be a big crap game in the tent tonight. You should see. Some fun but no one ever gets hurt very much because we trp to keep it in our own tent. Just pass it back and forth from one to the other.

I suppose you will be going hunting by now. It is getting about that time of the year. Sure wish I were there to go with you but that can't be just yet. There is quite a way to go yet, but things are looking better and better all the time. It won't be long before Hitler is back painting houses or better than that, pushing up daisies in the old marble orchard.

Have to finish this in pen and ink. The typewriter is not available at all times. My swimming trunks have not arrived yet, but they should be here soon. If not, I think I can buy some here. Goodbye for now, Love, BUD.

Ens .Harley M. Leete, Jr.—

Ens. Harley M. Leete, Jr., graduate of the Nevada City High School and of the University of California, who has been stationed at a naval school in Florida, has been assigned to short term duty at a Virginia base. Pending the time he must report for duty, he is visiting his brother, Sgt. Gurdon W. Leete, and Mrs. Leete in New York. The sergeant is stationed at the U S.. Army Headquarters there.

Ens. Leete finds time to write short stories occasionally. His wife, with infant son, now visiting her husband's family in Nevada City, was yesterday notified that one of his stories had been accepted by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

NEVADA THEATRE

Direction

T. AND D. JR., ENTERPRISES INC.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

HENRY ALDRICH GETS GLAMOR

JIMMIE LYDON, CHAS. SMITH, FRANCES GIFFORD

Plus

I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE

With

FRANCES DEE and TOM CONWAY

SUNDAY AND MONDAY

CASA BLANCA

With

INGRID BERGMAN and HUMPHREY BOGART

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PAUL HENREID and CLAUDE RAINS

MEAT IS NEEDED even when budget is limited

Keystone Market

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213 Commercial Street

Phone 67 Nevada City

We supply our patrons with the meat from the best cattle, sheep and hogs that money can buy. We have built our reputation on service and quality and reasonable prices. Ask your neighbors about us. They will tell you.

Dave Thompkins Changes Plea To Guilty

David Thompkins, charged with attacking a soldier with a chair three weeks ago in an auto camp cabin on the Idaho Maryland Road, yesterday morning changed his plea to guilty and asked for probation. He was accused of aggravated assault, a felony. His change of plea was a surprise to his attorney, James Snell of Grass Valley.

Judge George L. Jones set October 1st as the date for a report from Probation Officer A. W. McGagin, and sentence.

ANOTHER GRANDSON

Dr. C. W. Chapman yesterday received a telegram from Schenectady, New York, stating that a son, weighing 7 pounds and 14 ounces, was born there on September 21 to Capt. and Mrs. Warren Chapman. Col. H. H. Cloud, the father of Mrs. Chapman, sent the telegram. The name of the new arrival is Richard Warren Chapman.

WE CAN TAKE THAT

left-over look

FROM YOUR LAST FALL DRESSES

Start the season spic and span—Let us clean your fall garments.

GRASS VALLEY LAUNDRY

AND DRY CLEANERS

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Telephone—Grass Valley 108 Telephone—Nevada City 2

THE POCKETBOOK of KNOWLEDGE BY TOPPS

SAVING EXPENSIVE BULLETS AND GUNPOWDER WHEN TRAINING SOLDIERS TO USE MACHINE GUNS, UNCLE SAM NOW EMPLOYS INDUSTRY'S NEWLY DEVELOPED PLASTIC PELLETS WHICH COST ONLY ONE CENT INSTEAD OF 30 CENTS FOR REGULAR BULLETS
A NEW ELECTRONIC SEWING MACHINE USES NEITHER NEEDLE NOR THREAD..... IT "RADIATES" A SOLID SEAM ON THERMOPLASTIC COATED FABRICS
NEW COMBAT GLOVE FOR AVIATORS REALLY IS THREE GLOVES IN ONE...
1. AN INNER RAYON GLOVE, LASTEX TREATED ENABLING A PILOT TO PICK UP SMALL OBJECTS... 2. A MIDDLE GLOVE OF WOOL, WITH A LEATHER THUMB PAD, FOR GRIPPING... 3. AN OUTSIDE GLOVE OF HORSEHAIR THAT STAYS PLIABLE UNDER ALL CONDITIONS.
OOF!
NEW ELECTRICAL FISH "NETS" KEEP FISH FROM SWIMMING FROM RESTRICTED AREAS IN A STREAM OR LAKE, YET DOESN'T KILL THEM
IN ARMENIA, JAM IS PRESERVED IN JAM "RUGS". THE JAM IS SPREAD ON CLOTH, DRIED, AND ROLLED UP AND STORED FOR FUTURE USE.

WARREN WANTS OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLDIERS

By RALPH H. TAYLOR

Governor Earl Warren, a few days ago, made this simple but profound statement regarding post war planning: "We want our boys to come home not just to jobs, but to opportunity!"

That, we believe, is the hope and aim of the majority of the American people—and one of the healthiest indications that the country is again pinning its reliance on our free enterprise system, rather than on a government controlled economy and government hand-outs, comes to light in a ringing declaration of policy from the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Apparently taking note of the fact that Washington officials are thinking of the post war period in terms of doles, subsidies and unemployment insurance, and that President Roosevelt had recently called far such obvious minimum assurances as mustering out pay and unemployment compensation for those without jobs, the governing board of the AFL said bluntly that "stop-gap protection" is not enough and that it reject the pessimistic attitude of those who foresee no escape from a major depression at the conclusion of the war."

Then the, AFL called on the War Production Board to "begin plans now for reconversion, industry by industry, and plant by plant, so that we can all be set for action the moment the war ends."

Two other planks in the American Federation of Labor program are significant, indeed—and are as follows:

1 "Encouragement of capital investment and industrial expansion for peace time production. The government should not only permit, but stimulate opportunities to make a reasonable and fair profit for firms that are willing to increase production and employment. Furthermore, these business firms must be given assurance that they will not be taxed to death. In the long run, the best incentive for bigger and better business under our free enterprise system is a chance to make a profit. No better way can be found to promote confidence and stimulate business activity."

2 All AFL unions should "take the initiative now in seeking to find a basis for post war labor management cooperation" by studying such problems as "how to reconvert industries as quickly as possible, how to increase peace time production, how to meet manpower problems and how the union and the employees can best promote maximum output and top employment."

When the executive board of the largest labor organization in the nation champions the cause of free enterprise in such unqualified language—when it warns that business must not be taxed to death, and that the foundation of our whole enterprise system is the chance to make a fair profit—then, certainly, it would seem that our people are getting back on the right track.

It would be stretching the truth to infer that all our labor troubles are over, and that labor and management will always see eye to eye, during the war or after it, but at least we are making progress when labor men publicly warn the government—and that's what it amounted to—that they will not tolerate destructive attacks on business.

The United States Chamber of Commerce could not have made a stronger statement in support of the private enterprise system than that made by the Federation of Labor. And it is to be hoped that the CIO, which in times past has harbored many in its midst who were openly hostile to employers and the free enterprise system, will also see the light and act accordingly.

Actually, the greatest danger to business and labor and agriculture today is "big government", with its drift toward regimentation, and its constant encroachment on the people's means of livelihood. A towering bureaucracy, if it is permitted to go unchecked, ends in a super-state, such as that which we are now fighting in Japan and Germany.

And business and labor, when we have won the war, should try to settle their differences honestly and fairly—and make common cause against the menace of "big government" in our own America. For the business man will have no profits, and the wage earner will have only a bare subsistence left from his paycheck, if they are forced to struggle under the load of a rapidly expanding bureaucracy.

American agriculture is currently experiencing a tragic example of bureaucratic mis-management in the food situation—and consumers are suffering along with the farmers. That ought to be a sufficient object lesson of the dangers ahead, unless the American people reassert themselves and remind their public officials, in stern language, that they are the servants of the nation—not its masters.

Milk Rock Light, in the Golden Gate stands on a reef on which the S. S. Rio De —aneiro foundered in 1901, with a loss of 100 lives an a fortune in bullion.

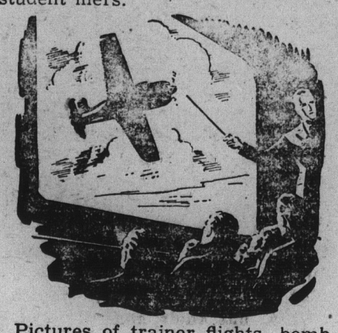
Waste products of a modern city, amounting to thousands of tons each year, constitute a huge disposal problem.

A 100,000,000 year old skeleton of a lesiosaurus, a huge prehistoic reptile, was unearthed recently in western Fresno county.

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

School Days

When our fighters fly at 400 miles an hour with a Jap Zero or a Messerschmidt on their tails there isn't much time for cogitation so the Army and the Navy show as many motion pictures of actual dog fights and air battles as possible to our student fliers.



Pictures of trainer flights, bombing flights and flights by fighters are all a part of the routine for our student pilots and must be drilled into them just as it is necessary for us to remind ourselves daily of the necessity to **buy an extra $100 Bond in September.** *U. S. Treasury Department*

The native home of the Merino breed of sheep is in Spain.

Personal

Miss Bernice Clemo, deputy county tax collector, returned to her duties on Monday after a vacation of two weeks.

Leslie Land, of Adams street is still confined to his home with a severe attack of flu. He came down with the illness early last week and has been quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Ehrhardt and two children. Theo and Donald O'Shay left Monday for Happy Camp to make their home. He has been employed at the camp for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Martine spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Maxwell looking after property interests and visiting relatives.

TALLIES FIRST $100,000

Howard Bennetts, chairman of the Grass Valley Third War Loan Drive yesterday stated that sales have now passed the first $100,000 mark. A drive for sale of small bonds and savings stamps through the public school, Bennetts stated, will get under way next week.

COX

COX — In Nevada City, Nevada County, September 20, 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Allen Cox, a son.

From where I sit . . .

by Joe Marsh

At Jeb Crowell's the other day, we were havin' a glass of beer or two and talkin' about the kind of world there'd be when Peace came.

"Hear they'll have trans-Atlantic airplanes flyin' regular as taxi service," says Ed Carey.

"Yep," says Will Frost, "and television and plastic cars and air-conditioned homes and super-duper highways."

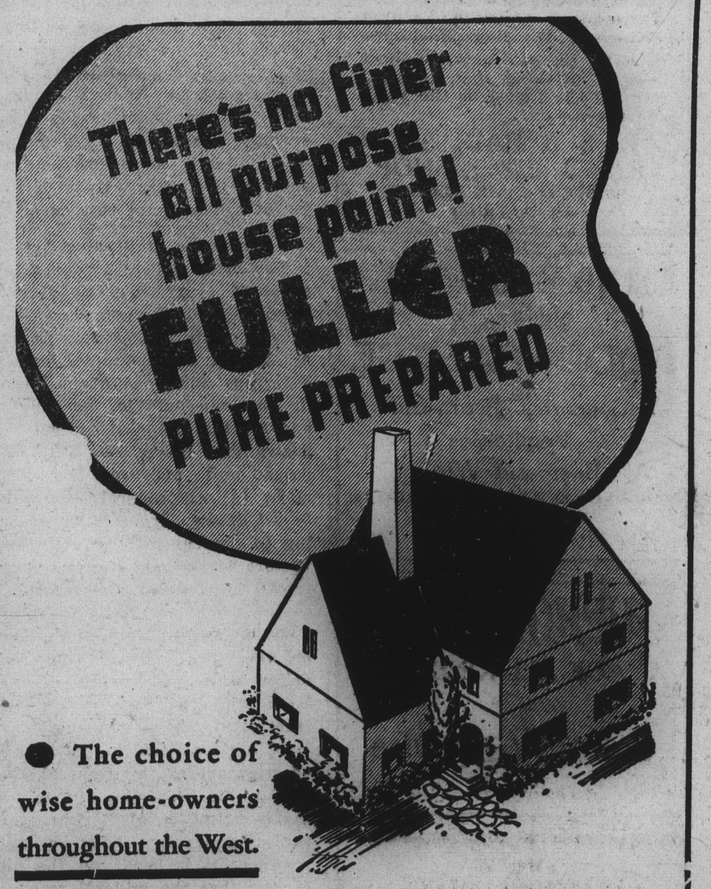
Finally, Doc Mitchell chimes in. "You know," he says, "we're talkin' about the future in terms of luxuries—like air-conditioned houses and television.

"But what really will shape tomorrow's world is what goes on in men's own hearts . . . like tolerance and understanding."

And from where I sit, Doc's right. Whether it's tolerance of another's politics or respect for a neighbor's right to enjoy a glass of beer occasionally, tolerance is a mighty good foundation for a peacetime world.

Joe Marsh

No. 69 of a Series *Copyright, 1943, Brewing Industry Foundation*



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